

PD-ABX-680



**Mitigation Initiative for Communities and
Municipalities (MICAM)**
El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras

Final Report

Hurricane Mitch, October 27, 1998



January 31, 2003

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I. Introduction

CHF International received Award No. AOT-G-00-01-00038-00 from OFDA/USAID in February of 2001 to fund the Mitigation Initiative for Communities and Municipalities (MICAM) Program in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. The Program, designed to integrate goals and objectives set forth by USAID/OFDA's Central America Mitigation Initiative (CAMI) Program was funded in response to a request made by the Presidents of Central America to the U.S. Government within the framework of the Hurricane Mitch Post Disaster Response effort. MICAM's effective starting date was originally scheduled for February 13, 2001 and its estimated completion date was August 31, 2002. This completion date was later extended to October 31, 2002 due to the delay in El Salvador in initiating the program as a result of two large earthquakes that struck the country in January and February of 2001 and CHF El Salvador's consequent emergency response to them.

II. Program Objectives

The Program focused on highlighting the importance of managing risks locally, within the most disaster vulnerable municipalities and communities where insufficient local capacity exists to reduce vulnerability and inadequate mechanisms to promote private participation in mitigation processes prevail.

Program activities were strategically designed for the assisted communities, schools and municipalities thus facilitating the leveraging of alliances between governmental and non-governmental organizations, governmental and private sector entities, international and local NGOs, and municipalities and communities.

The major MICAM Program objectives include the following:

1. Enhance the local risk management capability in vulnerable areas.
2. Stimulate dialogue between government and private sector in order to identify the most appropriate mechanisms for private sector participation in risk management.
3. Assure coordination, prevent duplication and improve networking for emergency management.
4. Increase the capacity of schools located in high risk areas to prepare for disasters and risk management, in El Salvador.

III. Methodology

CHF managed this regional activity using the strengths of its established country offices in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. These offices possessed previous experience in working together on a regional activity as a result of CHF's Hurricane Mitch response activities. CHF Headquarters provided technical support and guidance for the Program, especially from the Office of the Director for Transition and Emergency Response. A

Regional MICAM Coordinator was designated to provide overall coordination for the Program and to serve as liaison with OFDA officials located in the Agency's regional office in San Jose, Costa Rica. CHF Country Directors provided additional management support and guidance in their respective countries and supervised the MICAM Country Coordinator and the entire complement of individual country level Program staff. Three regional MICAM meetings were held with all of the CHF staff working on the Program in an effort to develop a unified regional implementation strategy, share experiences to date, and address any concerns or issues pertaining to both regional and individual country methodologies. During the first regional meeting held in Honduras, at the Technical University of Central America, (UNITEC), an institution that offers courses with a focus on disaster mitigation and preparedness, presented a session to help with the planning needs for the Program.

CHF subsequently signed a sub-award with Partners of the Americas (POA) for the implementation of a MICAM community response, mitigation planning and local emergency preparedness component for schools in El Salvador. This component was incorporated as a result of a request by the National Emergency Committee (COEN) in El Salvador.

CHF employed a highly participatory approach to its implementation methodology for MICAM. The input ran the gamut from the national government emergency agencies, COEN in El Salvador, Permanent Contingences Commission (COPECO) in Honduras, and National Agency for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) in Guatemala, to local government emergency organizations such as the Municipal Emergency Committees in each of the three participating countries, local governments, NGOs, schools and community members themselves. Each of these entities was solicited to provide input and contribute to the various phases to develop the Program. These organizations, and other public and private institutions also actively participated in the planning and implementation of MICAM. For example:

- The identification of target communities for the program was carried out with the coordination and participation of the national emergency committees and local governments. Annex No. 1 is a sample of a Community Rapid Risk Assessment instrument used by MICAM team members to implement the Program in Honduras.
- The risk management and analysis training in the communities and by community emergency management committees was undertaken with the active support and participation of the national government disaster agencies. Annex No. 2 is a sample of a form to register the participants in the MICAM training sessions in the communities.
- Representatives of target communities, local governments, and in some cases, the national emergency committees participated in the preparation of community risk profiles, identification of hazards and vulnerability, risk ranking, drafting of emergency and mitigation plans, and the preparation of community risk maps and identification of resources.

- Representatives of target communities were organized into and trained as local emergency committees. These committees, with the support of the local governments and the national emergency management organizations, identified and prioritized mitigation projects for the community. Annex No. 3 is a sample of the organizational structure of a local emergency management committee in San Francisco, Atlántida, Honduras.
- Cooperative agreements for mitigation projects were signed by CHF with the national emergency committees, municipalities and communities. In El Salvador for the school component, the Ministry of Education also signed the cooperative agreement.
- The community emergency management committee, with the cooperation of the local government and national emergency committee, and CHF selected the projects to implement with MICAM funds and local counterpart funding.
- The identification of schools in El Salvador was undertaken with the coordination of COEN, the Ministry of Education, and the municipalities.
- The School component in El Salvador incorporated the participation of the Ministry of Health, the Fire Department, the National police, and the Salvadoran Red Cross.
- Disaster response simulations were held at each school with the active participation of COEN, the Ministry of Health, the Fire Department, the National police, and the Salvadoran Red Cross.
- The MICAM Program facilitated dialogue on risk management and the exchange of methodologies and experiences among governmental and non-governmental entities and the private sector during three national level workshops in each of the capitals of the three participating MICAM countries.

IV. Program Achievements

The achievements of the MICAM program are described below according to objective. The first three objectives apply regionally, that is to El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. The fourth objective applies only to El Salvador.

A. Enhanced local risk management capability in vulnerable areas.

The management capacity at the local, community level was improved as the result of MICAM. Local emergency committees were organized and trained, vulnerability and risk assessments were carried out, local emergency plans were prepared, risk mitigation projects were identified and prioritized, project plans were prepared for the prioritized projects, and projects were selected to be implemented. As a result of MICAM, both local governments and the national government emergency committees became aware of the advantages and benefits of cooperation and coordinating their efforts in working with communities in disaster mitigation and preparedness activities.

CHF implemented MICAM in both urban and rural areas in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. Annexes 4, 5, and 6 include the list of communities that benefited from the Program in the three participating MICAM countries.

The MICAM objective pertaining to the achievements of the improvement of the local risk management capability in vulnerable areas including the operational indicators are described in the corresponding Annexes No. 7 - El Salvador, 8 - Honduras, and 9 - Guatemala.

The list of disaster mitigation projects that were identified by the communities and implemented under MICAM are shown in Annexes No. 10 - El Salvador, 5 - Honduras, and 11 - Guatemala.

B. Increased private sector involvement in risk management

CHF used its network of contacts in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala to encourage more private sector involvement in risk management. The actions used to promote this stepped up participation are described by country in Annexes No. 7- El Salvador, 8 - Honduras, and 9 - Guatemala.

C. Assure coordination, prevent duplication and improve networking for emergency management

CHF gained the full cooperation of the national emergency committees in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. These committees participated both in the selection of the communities for MICAM implementation as well as in the presentation of training sessions for the local emergency management committees. In addition, other government agencies such as the Ministry of Education in El Salvador, played an active role in the Program.

The cooperative agreements that CHF signed with the communities for mitigation projects were also signed by national and local government agencies. This demonstrated to the communities the seriousness of the document in addition to the support given by local, regional and national authorities to the MICAM Programmatic efforts.

Some examples of the coordination and networking are given below:

- National and/or local governments' participation and support of the Program resulted in counterpart funding for the community mitigation projects. For example, CHF prepared technical documents to build dike buffers and slope protection walls in the Colonia Guadalupe, Municipality of San Julián, in El Salvador, as the result of a risk analysis and selection process carried out by the community, and with the support of the mayor. The National Fund for Popular Housing (FONAVIPO), which has a large housing project in the community also supported the proposed project. It was able to mobilize approximately \$228,500 from the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) to fund the project.
- A workshop was conducted by El Salvador Country Coordinator, Alfonso Garcia for 30 Municipal Advisors from the Salvadoran Institute for Municipal Development, ISDEM. The purpose was not only to promote risk mitigation in the municipalities as part of the local development process and to facilitate methodologies in risk preparedness and management but also to show the needs and benefits of coordination between organizations and private sector involvement.

- In El Salvador, CHF supported the organization and development of a Risk Management Support Institutional Network including both domestic and international governmental and non-governmental organizations. The design and support to develop a Public Forum to Exchange Risk Management Methodologies in El Salvador was one outcome of this forum. The forum was financed by OFDA/USAID.
- Country Coordinator, Julio Urias was instrumental in establishing a network comprised of CAMI implementing NGOs in Guatemala. Coordination meetings were held on a regular basis throughout the 18 months of MICAM's implementation in Guatemala to share experiences and work toward a more cohesive Program realization process. These networks were also established in Honduras and El Salvador as well and CHF participated fully in these efforts in both countries.

MICAM helped to strengthen the national emergency committees such as COEN in El Salvador, CONRED in Guatemala and COPECO in Honduras. But this process did not stop at the national level. Municipal and local emergency management committees were formed and strengthened in all three countries throughout the area of influence established for the MICAM Program. The strengthening was accomplished through the provision of information and exposure to new planning methodologies, trainings, the standardization of training processes, and support for the production of local emergency and mitigation plans.

D. Increase disaster and mitigation capacity in El Salvadoran schools

In addition to the aforementioned components, El Salvador also benefited from a school component under MICAM. This component was implemented by Partners of the Americas under a sub-award from CHF. Partners of the Americas successfully obtained the participation of COEN and the Ministry of Education in the selection of the schools and the training of the teachers and students. Major achievements include: simulation exercises in each of the 30 participating schools, the implementation of the CUSE (school safety course), mitigation and disaster preparation trainings and the production of plans for each of these schools and the construction of eight (8) risk mitigation projects in an equal number of schools - See Annex No. 7 for the operational indicators achieved for this component and Annex No. 13 for a list of participating schools.

V. Beneficiaries and Communities Reached and Projects Implemented

The number of beneficiaries to be reached in the proposal and the number actually achieved are listed in the following charts:

Urban Communities – Number of Beneficiaries

Country	Proposal	Actual	Actual/proposed %
El Salvador	17,000	18,615	109.5%
Honduras	24,000	19,000	79%
Guatemala	20,000	26,040	130.2%
Total	61,000	63,655	104.35%

Rural Communities – Number of Beneficiaries

Country	Proposal	Actual	Actual/proposed %
El Salvador	12,135	23,945	197.3%
Honduras	19,200	32,996	171.8%
Guatemala	32,000	51,115	159.7%
Total	63,425	108,056	170.3%

Schools-- Number of Beneficiaries

Country	Proposal	Actual	Actual/proposed %
El Salvador	8,700	24,426	280%

Total MICAM Beneficiaries

Country	Proposal	Actual	Actual/proposed %
El Salvador	37,835	66,536	175.8%
Honduras	43,200	51,996	120.3%
Guatemala	52,110	77,155	148%
Total	133,145	195,687	147%

Total # of MICAM Mitigation Projects Implemented

Country	Proposal	Actual	Actual/proposed %
El Salvador	30	33	110%
Honduras	42	44	104.7%
Guatemala	34	34	100%
Total	106	111	104.7%

Total # of Communities Served

Country	Proposal	Actual	Actual/proposed %
El Salvador	30	41	136.6%
Honduras	51	51	100%
Guatemala	74	90	121.6%
Total	155	182	117.4%

VI. Lessons Learned

The following lessons were learned and processes reinforced during the planning and implementation of MICAM:

- Several municipalities were unable to meet their commitment concerning the provision of matching funds and/or labor for the construction of mitigation projects because of budget deficits or the lack of resources. Such incidents resulted in the renegotiation of the cooperative agreement with the community and delays in the initiation and completion of the project. It is necessary to be very clear and precise in dealings with municipalities and communities so they understand their responsibilities and any project deadline constraints entailed.
- Lack of adequate education levels and training of the community and its leaders and/or support provided by community members to community leaders occasionally resulted in the suspension or termination of a mitigation project. This can be avoided by working closely with the community and their leaders and by making every effort to create greater levels of understanding regarding the intentions of leadership to improve the living conditions of all residents of the community.
- Getting urban, marginal communities to focus on risk preparedness and disaster mitigation can be a real challenge given the extreme poverty, high physical and environmental vulnerability, and growing delinquency concerns. This often complicated the overall work planning time needed for the program due to the need to arrange the training schedule and content according to the special needs of these urban residents.
- CHF found it necessary to ensure that national and local governmental officials in addition to partner organizations fully understood and accepted the goals and objectives of the MICAM Program before entering a community and that they were willing to continue working in the area of risk management beyond the limited time frame established for Program intervention.
- Successful risk management and mitigation projects demonstrate to the community that they share common problems and can make a difference in their lives by working together with, rather than simply criticizing local authorities.
- Women and adolescents proved to be very receptive toward the planning and development of risk mitigation and management. These groups should be considered as important actors within similar programs that may be implemented in the future.
- The private sector in Central American society has a difficult time understanding its role in risk management issues that affect not only individuals but businesses as well. CHF noted various interpretations, ranging from entrepreneurs that associate the term with some type of disaster response to those that consider it an expense rather than an investment in the sustainability of their own companies. The national level private/public sector forums sponsored by MICAM in each of the three participating countries between key public and private sector actors on the importance of participation in risk management activities has contributed to the establishment of a short to medium term agenda that will help in the effort to foster

a national culture more receptive to the concepts of risk preparedness and mitigation. Additional forums are needed however, to ensure that the agenda continues to move forward in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala.

- Coordination between the national emergency and municipal emergency agencies was essential for the MICAM program to be recognized nationally yet implemented locally. It was also necessary for the Program to achieve greater levels of sustainability.
- In El Salvador, the state modernization processes do not include risk preparedness and mitigation as part of its policy initiatives. CHF's opinion is that this problem will be resolved once the national policy for risk preparedness and mitigation is drafted as proposed by Private Enterprise to the Government at the 3rd National Meeting of Private Enterprise ENADE held in July of 2002. This policy initiative is considered by CHF to represent one of the key achievements of the MICAM Program implemented in conjunction with ANEP (The National Association of Private Enterprise).
- School Interventions in El Salvador revealed a lack of interest and commitment on behalf of some officials from the Ministry of Education and local school authorities. For example, after participating in the School Safety Course (CUSE), the staff of one public school claimed that they did not have the time to attend the planned technical assistance and institutional training phases. Consequently, the school was replaced by another that possessed a staff with a greater interest level. Generally speaking, this attitude is symptomatic and affects the ownership process of numerous educational entities with regards to emergency plans, and risk management. CHF believes that more follow up by the Ministry of Education within the terms of the Cooperative Agreement would help avoid such situations.

VII. Conclusions and Recommendations

CHF completed its regional MICAM Program on time and within budget. The risk mitigation projects identified by the communities were all completed (See annexes 10, 11 and 12). The following are conclusions and recommendations as a result of this 18 month Program effort in the three participating Central American nations:

- The urban and rural local emergency management committees that were formed and trained by the MICAM team proved to be an excellent resource for identification of disaster risks in their communities as well as during the implementation phase of the mitigation projects. Continued encouragement and support must come from other public and private sector entities to be truly effective grass roots emergency management agencies in the future. These entities should include municipal and national emergency management committees in addition to local, municipal, regional and/or national development associations.
- The use of cooperative agreements signed by CHF with public and private sector institutions for the planning and implementation of the Program greatly contributed to MICAM's success.
- The agreement signed with the Salvadoran Institute for Municipal Development ISDEM in El Salvador, increased Program awareness on behalf of municipal

advisors and increased the level of importance for promoting risk mitigation within local development planning processes.

- In El Salvador, CHF fostered the creation of a Support Institutions Network for Risk Management, an important product of MICAM at the national level that facilitates an exchange of methodologies and knowledge and promotes a continuous risk management agenda. Networks were also formed to include CAMI implementing institutions in Honduras and Guatemala.
- The national forums to open a dialogue between the public and private sectors regarding policy initiatives and increased levels of private sector involvement in risk management issues proved successful in the three participating countries. Events were held in August 2002 in Honduras and September 2002 in Guatemala to which an average of approximately 40 private and public sector representatives attended. The National Council for Private Enterprise (COHEP) in Honduras sent invitations and provided follow up support to ensure a strong showing at the event. A large contingent of media representatives attended the event in Tegucigalpa. CONRED assisted in the organization of the event in Guatemala to which approximately 35 private sector representatives attended. The event in Guatemala left the attendees wanting more of this sort of activity in the future. The main workshop in El Salvador is scheduled to be held with the upper echelon of the private sector in attendance. The event has been organized in conjunction with SNET (National Service for Territorial Studies) and ANEP. These events should be considered as a first step in the process for building a greater understanding of the significance for risk management issues within the private sector. As a result, these efforts should be continued and expanded in the future.
- One of the outcomes of the work with the private sector in El Salvador was the inclusion of disaster preparedness and mitigation in the Official Document of the Third National Meeting of the Private Enterprise, ENADE, as well as the need for the drafting of a national policy in the area of risk management. The approval process for the draft needs to be monitored in an effort to ensure its approval by the central government and application to Salvadoran society as a whole.
- It is important to promote and secure the active participation of national and local government representatives in the workshops that are carried out in high risk communities. Their presence helps convince the local populations of the seriousness of the proposed risk mitigation activities. In addition, it makes the government organizations that they represent more aware of problems at the community level.
- The rapid community risk assessments, emergency planning and risk mitigation participative processes generate considerable individual and collective awareness regarding the importance of being prepared for disasters. Continued follow-up is needed to encourage the local emergency committees to function and carry out meaningful community mitigation activities.
- The incorporation of the School Component into the MICAM Program in El Salvador had a very positive effect by promoting new attitudes for children and teenagers toward disaster preparedness and mitigation. CHF expects that these new attitudes will be transmitted into the student's homes as well. More incentives and

guidelines should be provided by the Ministry of Education for teachers to incorporate into their curriculum and thereby offer classes on risk management and disaster mitigation.

- The MICAM Program laid the ground work for the participation of the private sector in disaster preparedness and mitigation processes. Much more work needs to be done to encourage ways for the private sector to fully understand and appreciate this message. Additional work also needs to be undertaken to promote risk management activities and assist national governments to prepare legislation that will support efforts like those of the MICAM teams and the Program's participating communities in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.



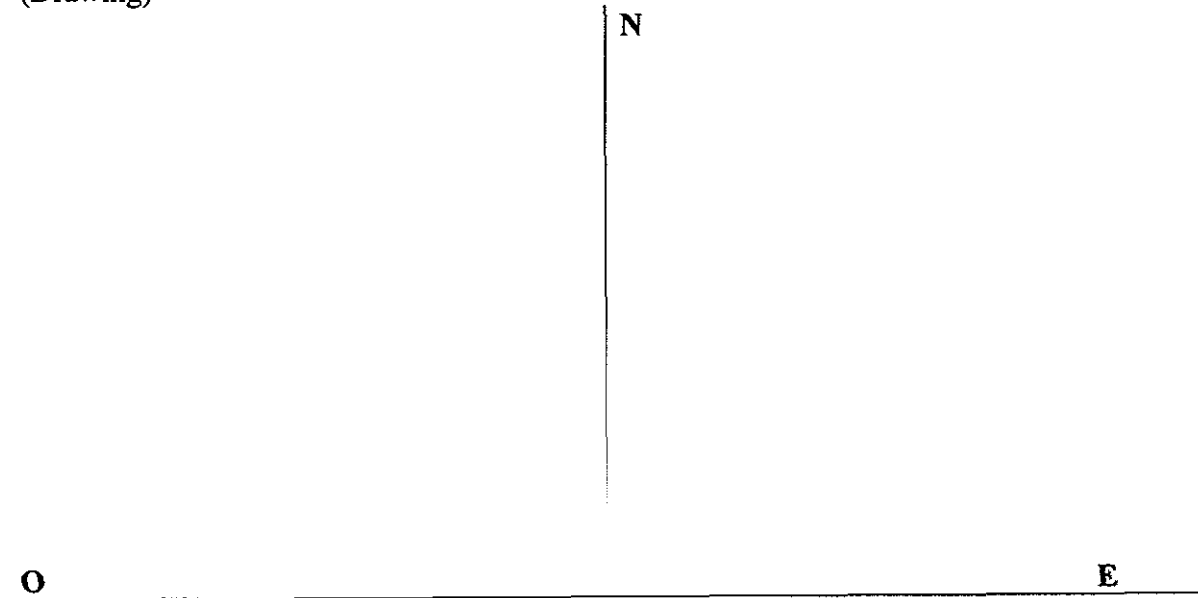
Annexes

Annex No. 1

Community Rapid Risk Assessment

I. General community data

- a. Name of community: _____
- b. Geographical location: _____
(Drawing)



- c. Borders: south: _____ North: _____
East: _____ West: _____
- d. Access roads: _____
- e. Transportation Car ____ animal ____ on foot ____ boat/raft ____
- f. No of families: ____ average member per family ____ No. of inhabitants ____

g. **Population Structure:** under 5 ____ 5 to 13 ____ 13 to 18 ____ over 18 ____ Senior citizens ____

h. **Education:** Kinder ☐ Primary School ☐ Mid School ☐
High School ☐ Other _____

Main problems: _____

Illiterate Persons over 13 years _____

II. Historical background of damages caused by disasters.

(Using the knowledge and experience of senior citizens, leaders and authorities narrating natural or man made disasters over the last 20 years in the community)

a. Damages occurred due to different disasters

b. Brief analysis of risk status

Main hazards	Main vulnerabilities or weaknesses	Main Risks	Risk ranking	Observations

III. Social Economic Aspects

a. Land tenure (most important)

National ☐ "Ejidos" ☐ Community ☐

Private with useful domain Private with full domain ☐ other ☐

Which ones _____

b. Economic Activities

Agriculture ☐ Daily worker ☐ Trade ☐ cattle breeders ☐ Other ☐

Which ones?

Size of the farming land by person (average in "manzanas") _____

c. Main source of income (more frequent)

Farming ☐ Daily worker ☐ Trade ☐ Cattle sales and purchase Toothier ☐

Average income by family: _____

d. Housing
 How many in total _____ how many houses have walls made of:
Walls : Brick Adobe ☐ Blocks ☐ Mud and wood ☐ Wood ☐
 Other ☐ which one _____
Floors: Dirt ☐ Cement ☐ Bricks ☐ Other ☐
Roofs: Zinc ☐ Tile ☐ Hay ☐ Asbestos ☐ Other ☐
 How many houses are in risk areas _____ why is it considered a risk area?

e. Human waste disposal:
 Simple latrin ☐ Dry ☐ Sanitary pit latrine ☐ In the open ☐ Other ☐
 Which one? _____

f. Basic Service System
Water service: Well ☐ residential ☐ public faucet ☐ other ☐
Power: ☐ How many houses have power? _____
Communications: Private Telephones ☐ community tel. ☐ radio ☐
 TV. ☐ other ☐ Which one? _____
Health services : Health Center ☐ Other ☐ _____
 Most frequent diseases _____

Malnutrition rate _____
 Child mortality rate _____
 Main problems: _____
Schools/ places that can be used as temporary shelters in the event of an emergency

Other services: _____

IV. Natural Resources

a. Type of soil: _____ Vocation: _____
 b. Type of Slope: _____ Drainage: _____
 c. Forest: _____
 d. Water effluents: Rivers: _____
 Riverines: _____
 Springs : _____
 Other: _____

V. Community Organization

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	ENFORCEMENT/ OPERATIONABILITY	FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS /PLACE	MAIN TASKS

VI. Training opportunities (In the last two years)

Type of training	Sponsoring institution	Number of participants	Results

VII. Observations

Annex No. 2

Registro de participantes a reuniones y talleres de capacitación comunitaria sobre la mitigación de riesgos

COMUNIDAD: _____ MUNICIPIO: _____
 DEPARTAMENTO: _____ FECHA: _____
 ACTIVIDAD: _____

1				
2				
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20				

Annex No. 3

COMITÉ DE EMERGENCIA LOCAL (CODEL)

COMUNIDAD: BOCA DEL TORO, SAN FRANCISCO, ATLANTIDA

Presidente	JAVIER MARADIAGA
Vice-Presidente	ARMANDO MARADIAGA
Secretaria	LORENA CRUZ
Tesorero	CIRILO MORALES
Fiscal	ROSENDA SEVILLA
Comisión de Educación	
Coordinador (a)	MARLENY MELÉNDEZ
Colaboradores (as)	FELIPA MARTINEZ Y YENI BENITEZ
Comisión de Salud	
Coordinador (a)	BLANCA OLIMPIA SEVILLA
Colaboradores (as)	DOLORES MARTINEZ Y JESÚS ERNESTO PAZ
Comisión de Logística	
Coordinador (a)	MARIO ALBERTO FUNEZ
Colaboradores (as)	DELIA SEVILLA, SAMUEL TURCIOS Y JOSE AMAYA
Comisión de Seguridad	
Coordinador (a)	RUBEN FUNEZ
Colaboradores (as)	JOAQUIN MENCIA Y JOSE RICARDO CHAVEZ
Comisión de Búsqueda y Rescate	
Coordinador (a)	RIGOBERTO FUNEZ
Colaboradores (as)	YOVANY SERRANO, NOE MORALES Y GERMAN FLORES

Comisión de Comunicación	
Coordinador (a)	JAVIER MARADIAGA
Colaboradores (as)	RIGOBERTO FUNEZ
<i>FECHAS DE REUNION</i>	<i>Cada 2 meses y en casos de emergencia</i>
<i>LUGAR DE REUNION</i>	<i>ESCUELA</i>
<i>HORA DE REUNION</i>	
<i>FECHA DE NOMBRAMIENTO</i>	

Annex No. 4

List of MICAM Communities – El Salvador

COMMUNITIES	MUNICIPALITIES	DEPARTMENTS	# FAMILIES
URBAN			
Valle de Oro	District No. 3, San Salvador	San Salvador	105
Las Lajas Oriente	District No. 3, San Salvador	San Salvador	152
Nueva Israel	District No. 4, San Salvador	San Salvador	2,200
Inter-community organization Zone 4: (Communities Melara Descanso (40 F.), Monseñor Romero (400 F), El Volcán (120 F), Chammico (125 F), El Roble (114 F), Tuberías (90 F), Valdivieso (13 F), Granadillas (69 F), Pasaje Gaviria (60 F) y San Antonio Abad No.1 (16 F)	District No. 2, San Salvador	San Salvador	975
Col. Saprissa	Ciudad Delgado	San Salvador	87
Lot. San Sebastián			99
Col. Veracruz, Pasaje Rosita	Cuscatancingo		105
		PARTIAL-TOTAL	3,723 (18,615 Persons)
RURAL			
San Lorenzo/Urban limits			520
Los Cubías	San Lorenzo	San Vicente	64
San Francisco			161
Loma de la Cruz			79
San Francisquito			63
Col. Guadalupe	San Julián	Sonsonate	358
Villa Italia			47
Cantón Agua Shuca			130
Parcelación San José			75

Cooperativa Azacualpa			143
Ctón. Joya Ancha Arriba			223
Ctón. Joya Ancha Abajo	Santa Elena	Usulután	245
Ctón. El Volcán			298
Ctón. Las Cruces			256
Ctón. El Nisperal			250
Comunidad El Amate Sur			70
Ctón. Piedra de Agua			130
Ctón. El Ojuste	Usulután	Usulután	350
San Jaime			160
Col. Rafael Antonio Santos	Tecapán	Usulután	173
Cantón Tapesquillo Arriba	Jucuapa	Usulután	243
Cantón Tapesquillo Bajo			86
Ctón. El Amatón			250
Caserío El Naranjo, Ctón. El Chaguite			100
Ctón. Loma de la Cruz			315
		PARTIAL-TOTAL	4,789 (23,945 persons)
		TOTAL	8,512 (42,560 persons)

Annex No. 5

MICAM Program Coverage-Honduras

No	MUNICIPALITY	COMMUNITIES
01	Municipality San Francisco, Atlántida (9 communities)	1. Santa Ana 2. Santiago Río Arriba 3. Santiago Río Abajo 4. Miscely 5. Frisco I 6. Boca del Toro 7. Paguales 8. Río Cuero 9. Casco Urbano
(02)	Villa de San Antonio, Comayagua (7 communities)	10. Las Vegas de San Pedro 11. El Coquito 12. Barrio Esquipulas II 13. Palos Blancos 14. San José 15. Los Mangos 16. La Plazuela
02	Morocelí, El Paraíso (13 communities)	17. El plan 18. Los Posos 19. Sevillana 20. Buena Vista 21. Diquidambar 22. Condega 23. Chagüite 24. Quebrada Grande 25. Buenas Noches 26. Hoya Grande 27. Mata de Plátano 28. El Retiro 29. El Carrizal
(04)	Villa de San Francisco, Francisco Morazán (6 communities)	30. Coyolito 31. El Hato 32. La Meza 33. Guarumas 34. El Pedregal 35. Casco Urbano
(05)	San Juan de Flores, Francisco Morazán (6 communities)	36. Las Delicias 37. Agua Fria 38. Zurzular 39. Quebrada Arriba 40. Guacamaya 41. Casco Urbano (Barrio Arriba, Barrio Abajo, Barrio el Centro, Barrio La Concepción, Barrio El pedregal)

(06)	Alianza, Valle (8 communities)	42. Muruhuaca 43. Sector: El Conchal, Capulín, Calicanto y Valle Nuevo 44. Playitas 45. El Naranjo 46. El Borbollón 47. Alto de Jesús 48. San Jerónimo 49. San Pedro Calero
(07)	Municipality of the Central District, Tegucigalpa (2 communities)	50. Col. Flor del Campo 51. Col. Las Torres

Annex No. 6

MICAM Program Coverage-Guatemala

No.	MUNICIPALITY	COMMUNITIES
(01)	Municipio de Chinautla, Departamento de Guatemala	1. El Salmista David 2. Encinitos 3. Emmanuel
(02)	Municipio de Villa Nueva Departamento de Guatemala	4. Prados de Linda Vista
(03)	Municipio de Guatemala Departamento de Guatemala	5. El Cerrito
(04)	Municipio de Ixcán, Departamento de Quiché	6. Asunción Copon 7. Cimient de la Esperanza 8. Kaibil Balam 9. San Antonio Chiquito 10. San Antonio Tzeja 11. San José La Veinte 12. San Juan Ixcán 13. Santa María Dolores 14. Santa María Samococh 15. Santa María Tzeja 16. Santiago Ixcán 17. Santo Tomás de Ixcán 18. Sinai 19. Tzetúm 20. Xalbal 21. Buen Samaritano 22. Cari 23. Carolina 24. Cuarto Pueblo 25. Efrata 26. El Edén 27. Lorena 28. Mayaland 29. Monte Alegre 30. Nueva Esperanza 31. Pueblo Nuevo 32. San Lorenzo 33. Santa Clara 34. Victoria 20 de Enero 36. Virginia 37. Zunil 38. Horizontes 39. Margaritas 40. Primavera del Ixcán 41. Vergel I 42. Xalala 43. El Paso 44. El Prado
(05)	Municipio de Cobán Departamento de Alta Verapaz	45. Brisas de Chixoy

(06)	Municipio de Fray Bartolomé de las Casas Departamento de Alta Verapaz	46. Arenal 2 47. Calle 3 48. Calle 2 49. Champeguano 50. Chinacobejá 51. El Naranjal 52. El Paraíso 53. La Bendición 54. Nimlacobejá 55. Nueva Libertad 56. Resurrección Balam 57. San Lucas Macotal 58. Santa Izabal La Isla 59. Santa María Sebaños 60. Santa Rosa 61. Sechinamuy 62. Seye 63. Xalitzul 64. Yalicoc
(08)	Municipio de Chisec Departamento de Alta Verapaz	65. Candelaria 66. Chaquiquiche 67. Comunidad Sechaj 68. Cooperativa Sechaj 69. Cruz Sin Nombre 70. Damasco 71. Invasa 72. Las Ruinas 73. Nueva Palestina 74. Pozo Seco 75. Quetzal 76. San Miguel 77. Secolay 78. Seguachil 79. Xaliha 80. Tierra Blanca 81. Setzi 82. Xaman 83. Isla Remolino 84. Las Mercedes I 85. Nueva Maquina 86. Playitas 87. Reformita 88. San Jacobo 89. Tres Lagunas 90. Tres Ríos

Annex No. 7

Operational Indicators-El Salvador

Indicator	Achievements
<p>1. Improve Local Risk Management for Vulnerable Areas</p>	<p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the urban level a total of seven (7) Local Emergency Committees (COELs) were organized and/or strengthened to benefit 16 urban/marginal communities. Additionally, Community Development Associations or ADESCOS were also organized. At the rural level 24 COELs were organized and trained in 24 communities - San Lorenzo (4), San Julián (5), Usulután (2), Santa Elena (7), Jucuapa (5) and Tecapán (1). In addition, the Municipal Emergency Committee of San Lorenzo was organized. 31 Emergency Plans were drafted (6 in urban/marginal communities and 25 in rural communities) as well as 31 Risk Management Plans (6 in urban communities and 25 in rural communities). <p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 192 workshops were held to benefit 41 communities. <p>Risk mitigation actions taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 37 technical documents on risk mitigation works were prepared. A total of 33 risk mitigation works were funded and constructed and/or implemented.
<p>2. Increase Private Sector Involvement in Mitigation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 160 surveys were faxed and e-mailed to private sector leaders from various industrial sectors. A total of 80 surveys were delivered to ANEP to be distributed among the various companies. 70 company leaders were interviewed to learn about their risk management actions in coordination with the Student Social Service Department of the José Simeón Cañas University, UCA. Documentary research on existing laws, regulations and standards or procedures that hinder mitigation actions was executed. Two (2) forums with the private sector and public stakeholders were carried out. The topic of risk management was introduced into the Official Document of the Third National Meeting of the Private Enterprise, ENADE, whereupon it became the

	<p>proposal of the Central Government and the Salvadoran society as a whole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four (4) Community Assemblies were conducted with the participation of more than 400 local leaders and the insurance company Seguros Futuro, to offer life and home insurance to recipients of permanent houses constructed by CHF.
3. Strengthen the emergency management network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Emergency Management Committee (COEN) participated in the selection of the areas of influence for the MICAM Program. • The 24 COELs formed by CHF have been connected to the national network of emergency management committees for purposes of coordination in the event of a future disaster. • The community emergency management committee in cooperation with the local government and national emergency committee (COEN) and CHF selected the projects to implement with MICAM funds based on community input to prioritize the needs and local counterpart funding.
4. Increase the capacity in schools to prepare for disasters and risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 schools located in high-risk areas benefited, see Annex No. 13 for a list of the schools. 23 were located in the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador and seven municipalities in the Department of Usulután. • A total of 713 teachers and 22,713 students were trained in emergency response and risk management; a total of 113,580 persons were benefited indirectly. • Three Courses on School Safety in the Event of an Emergency (CUSE) were given to 75 teachers, four representatives of COEN, two National Civil Police members, a member of the COED of Usulután, a member of the Salvadoran Red Cross, and three members of the Fire Department. • 30 School Emergency Response Brigades were organized and trained. Members of these brigades received identification badges and bracelets. • 30 emergency simulations were carried out. • 30 School Emergency Plans were prepared. • 30 Preparedness and Risk Mitigation Plans were prepared. • 30 Project Profiles were delivered to support resource mobilization. • 7 mitigation projects were implemented for schools, see Annex 10 • Training courses for teacher, student and parent emergency brigades were supported and coordinated with various organizations of the National Emergency Committee, the Fire Department of El Salvador, the National Directorate of the Red Cross Youth of El Salvador, and the Public Affairs Office of the National Civil Police.

Annex No. 8

Operational Indicators-Honduras

#	Indicator	Achievements
1.	Strengthen local emergency management capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •• At least 50 public and private institutions participated in the MICAM program including the national and municipal emergency response committees, governmental health and education institutions, PAHO/WHO, the Agricultural School in Zamorano, municipalities, communities, the Honduras Coffee Fund, and private companies. •• 51 rural communities and 2 urban informal settlements plus 4 schools trained in disaster preparedness and emergency management. •• 50 rural communities and 2 urban informal settlements trained in risk management •• 50 local emergency plans drafted, 48 for rural communities and 2 for urban informal settlements. The process to prepare the plans included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ community assessments ▪ identification and ranking of risks and vulnerabilities ▪ hazard and vulnerability assessments •• 44 cooperative agreements signed by CHF with government agencies, private sector organizations, NGOs, municipalities, and communities to carry out activities to strengthen local emergency and disaster management organizations • 44 mitigation projects identified and ranked by the communities • 44 mitigation projects implemented • 30 municipalities involved and participated in training sessions on local risk management
2	Increase private sector involvement in risk management	Presentation of a workshop on Risk Preparedness and Mitigation to private sector institutions
		Production and dissemination of 250 copies of a CHF publication on the risk management to private sector entities

		Identification of governmental incentives regarding risk management policies with the framework of environmental licenses granted by the Ministry of the Environment to execute projects
		Fostered dialogue between public and private sectors on disaster mitigation and risk management and their respective roles in risk mitigation
3	Strengthen the emergency management organization network	Organized and trained 50 local emergency committees
		Trained and provided technical materials on risk mitigation and management to 6 Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEMs)
		Supported the standardization of training by the CODEMs.

Annex No. 9

Operational Indicators-Guatemala

No.	Indicator	Achievement
1	FTN communities and marginal-urban settlements are trained to manage their risk and have reduced their vulnerability by developing mitigation works and taking disaster-preparedness actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention focused on local risk management in 84 rural communities and 28 marginal urban ones, achieving the following processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community organization on attention to emergencies and mitigation of risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the rural level: 71 COLREDs. • At the peri-urban level: 12 COLREDs. • Local risk management training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the rural level: 69 COLREDs completed the training workshop cycle in approx. 285 workshops. • At the peri-urban level: 12 COLREDs completed the training workshop cycle in approx. 176 workshops. • Development of Local Emergency Plans and Local Risk Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the rural level: 64 communities were able to develop emergency and mitigation plans. • At the peri-urban level: 5 communities were able to develop emergency and mitigation plans. • Development of mitigation works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the rural level: 23 mitigation works were constructed and 8 disaster preparedness projects. • At the peri-urban level: 3 mitigation works were constructed.
2	At the FTN level (Ixcán, Chisec and Fray Bartolomé de las Casas) and marginal urban settlements of the Dept. of Guatemala mitigation actions were carried out in coordination with the National Emergency network or through strengthening of the Local Coordinators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for 16 representatives of COLRED Sub commissions from Prados de Linda Vista Settlement, in home fire prevention. • Training for a representative from each family of the 210 families from the Prados de Linda Vista settlement through representatives of the sub/commissions. • Training for five (5) Local Disaster Reduction Coordinators, COLREDs for the El Salmista David, Encinitos y Enmanuel de Chinautla and El Cerrito, Guatemala settlements, in functional and organizational aspects, local context, disaster cycle, vulnerability, threat and risk. • Training for a representative from each family

		<p>for the 90 families from the Chinautla settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for 69 Local Disaster Reduction Coordinators, COLRED's in FTN towns regarding their functions, and their integration into the National Emergency Management Network.
3	Training for 18 agro-forestry promoters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This training was held in July and September 2001 and 6 promoters were directly involved in the task of training for local risk management with the communities, achieving a total of 19 trained promoters.
4	Production of 5-risk mitigation plans in urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 5 mitigation plans for landslides in the El Cerrito, El Salmista David, Encinitos, Enmanuel and Prados de Linda Vista settlements.
5	Organization of local emergency committees and production of emergency management plans in peri-urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 COLREDs formed, trained and formalized before CONRED and there are 5 home fire emergency plans for the El Cerrito, El Salmista David, Encinitos, Enmanuel and Prados de Linda Vista settlements.
6	Organization of local emergency management committees and production of local emergency plans in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71 COLREDs formed, trained and formalized before CONRED. • 64 local emergency plans produced by the COLREDs and commissions with the support of the MICAM promoters.
7	Production of risk mitigation plans in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 local risk management plans produced by the COLREDs and commissions with the support of the MICAM promoters.
8	Mobilization of donations for co-financing MICAM projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 26 constructed mitigation works and 8 disaster-preparedness projects developed, counterpart funds were mobilized from the communities themselves, CONRED and OEA.
9	Implementation of mitigation projects in MICAM communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 mitigation works and disaster-preparedness projects were developed by the COLREDs and commissions with MICAM's technical support.
10	Private sector involvement in risk mitigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 presentations were made jointly by CACIF, CONRED and CINDEM, to the organized private sector, which demonstrated interest and openness on the issue of risk mitigation and the perspectives for future follow-up to the national workshop.
11	Installation of an Early Warning System for Flooding in Ixcán.	<p>In coordination with CONRED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system was implemented to benefit 7 communities directly and 9 communities indirectly, through organization, training and equipment.

Annex No. 10

MICAM Risk Mitigation Projects-El Salvador

No.	RISK MITIGATION PROJECTS
AMSS-SAN SALVADOR	
1	Repair of stairs and iron fence in the Quiroa I sector, Nueva Israel, District 4 of the Municipality of San Salvador
2	Placement of an iron fence in Pasaje San Luis, Sector Linares, Nueva Israel, District 4, Municipality of San Salvador
3	Repair of a metal handrail in Sector La Unión, Nueva Israel, District 4, Municipality of San Salvador
4	Repair of handrail of an access bridge in Sector Quiroa I, District 4, Nueva Israel, Municipality of San Salvador
5	Construction of emergency stairs in school La Fortaleza, District 4, Municipality of San Salvador
6	Construction of buffers and evacuation stairs in the República de Italia School, San Salvador
7	Slope protection by planting vegetation in Comunidad Valle de Oro I and II, District 3, Municipality of San Salvador
8	Construction of a protection wall along a ravine in Las Lajas, Pasaje Santa Rosa, Community Lajas Oriente, District 3, Municipality of San Salvador
9	Protection handrail in Zona Comunal Comunidad Monseñor Romero, District 2, Municipality of San Salvador
10	Construction of a drainage gutter in Pasaje Gavidia, San Antonio Abad, District 2, Municipality of San Salvador
11	Protection works and construction of an evacuation stairway in school Fe y Alegría, Col. La Chacra, Municipality of San Salvador
AMSS –CIUDAD DELGADO	
12	Construction of a retention wall in Lotificación San Sebastián, Final Polígono 5, Municipality of Ciudad Delgado
13	Construction of a gabion type retention wall in Lotificación San Sebastián, Final polígono 8, Municipality of Ciudad Delgado
14	Cleaning and construction of a gutter in Colonia Saprissa, Municipality of Ciudad Delgado.
15	Protection works in the San Laureano School, Municipality of Ciudad Delgado
16	<i>Protection works in the Milingo School, Municipality of Ciudad Delgado.</i>
AMSS-SOYAPANGO	
17	Protection works in the Altos de Montecarmelo School, Municipality of Soyapango.
18	Protection works in El Progreso School, Col. Bosques del Río, Municipality of Soyapango.
AMSS – SAN MARCOS	
19	Protection works in the Cantón Guadalupe School, Municipality of San Marcos

SAN LORENZO, SAN VICENTE	
20	Protection rail along access road and a stone road span in Caserío Los Cubías, Municipality of San Lorenzo
21	Protection rail along access road in Cantón San Francisco, Municipality of San Lorenzo
22	Construction of a metal handrail in Caserío San Francisquito, Municipality of San Lorenzo
SAN JULIAN, SONSONATE	
23	Construction of 18 mts. Of a protection handrail along the access bridge to El Conacaste Caserío, Cantón Agua Shuca, Municipality of San Julián
24	<i>Construction of rainwater drainage pipeline in Cooperative Azacualpa, Municipality of San Julián.</i>
25	Cleaning, and construction of deflectors and live barrier protection in a drainage gutter located in Parcelación San José, Municipality of San Julián.
USULUTAN, USULUTAN	
26	Protection wall along the access road to Cantón Ojuste, Municipality of Usulután.
USULUTAN, SANTA ELENA	
27	Construction of a stone road in Cantón Piedra de Agua, Municipality of Santa Elena.
28	Construction of a forged stone protection wall along the access road to Cantón Las Cruces, Municipality of Santa Elena
29	Construction of a protection wall and gully along access road to the school in El Nisperal, Municipality of Santa Elena
30	Construction of a protection wall and gully along the access road to Cantón El Volcán, Municipality of Santa Elena
31	Construction of a gabion type wall to protect the slope in Cantón Joya Ancha Abajo, Municipality of Santa Elena
32	Construction of a forged stone access road to Cantón Joya Ancha Arriba, Municipality of Santa Elena.
JUCUAPA, USULUTAN	
33	Construction of a retainer wall and forged stone in Cantón Tapesquillo Bajo, Municipality of Jucuapa.

Annex No. 11

MICAM Risk Mitigation Projects-Guatemala

No.	Community	Project	Location
1.	San Antonio Chiquito	Slope stabilization	Ixcán
2.	Cimientos de la Esperanza	Slope stabilization	Ixcán
3.	Cimientos de la Esperanza	Pedestrian bridge I	Ixcán
4.	Cimientos de la Esperanza	Pedestrian bridge II	Ixcán
5.	San José la Veinte	Drainage system	Ixcán
6.	San José la Veinte	Slope stabilization	Ixcán
7.	Santa Maria Dolores	Pedestrian bridge	Ixcán
8.	Kaibíl Balam	Drainage system	Ixcán
9.	Cari	Pedestrian bridge	Ixcán
10.	Cuarto Pueblo	Swinging bridge	Ixcán
11.	Horizontes	Water tank	Ixcán
12.	Horizontes	Slope stabilization	Ixcán
13.	Vergel	Drainage system	Ixcán
14.	La Reformita	Vehicular bridge	Ixcán
15.	Seguachil	Pedestrian bridge	Chisec
16.	Sechaj I	Lip for water well	Chisec
17.	Sechaj II	Water tank	Chisec
18.	Nueva Palestina	Lip for water well	Chisec
19.	Xalitzul	Drainage system	Fray B. de las Casas
20.	Arenal 2	Drainage system	Fray B. de las Casas
21.	Santa Rosa	Drainage system	Fray B. de las Casas
22.	Santa Rosa	Drainage system	Fray B. de las Casas
23.	Santa Rosa	Drainage system	Fray B. de las Casas
24.	Playitas	Radio system	Ixcán
25.	Xalalá	Radio system	Ixcán
26.	Horizontes	Radio system	Ixcán
27.	Las Mercedes I	Radio system	Ixcán
28.	Nueva Máquina	Radio system	Ixcán
29.	Tres Ríos	Radio system	Ixcán
30.	Primavera del Ixcán	Radio system	Ixcán
31.	Playa Grande	Radio system	Ixcán
32.	Encinitos	Foot paths	Chinautla
33.	El Salmista David	Drainage systems and walkways	Chinautla
34.	Prados de Linda Vista	Storm drains, reforestation, foot paths	Villa Nueva

Annex No. 12

MICAM Risk Mitigation Projects-Honduras

No	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Direct Beneficiaries	Benefited Communities	
			No.	Description
	SAN FRANCISCO, ATLÁNTIDA (3)			
1	Expansion of the Early Alert System	1,200	4	Paguales, Frisco 1, Río Cuero y Casco Urano
2	Dredging of El Zanja river	950	1	Santa Ana
3	Construction of a hammock bridge	1		Miscely
	LA VILLA DE SAN ANTONIO, COMAYAGUA (4)			
4	Improvement of the potable water system	130	1	El Coquito
5	Enforcement of the Early Alert System	1,250	4	Urban sector, Santa Ana Tujaca, los Mangos, San José del Puente
6	Construction of rainwater drainages	800	1	Sector urbano
7	Construction of a retaining wall based on gabions	120	1	Los Mangos
	MOROCELI, EL PARAÍSO (13)			
8	Weevil pest control in a pine forest	700	1	Hoya Grande
9	Construction of a drain for an access road	275	1	Buenas Noches
10	Expansion and improvement of an access road	276	1	Mata de Plátano
11	Repair of an nursery school roof	150	1	Mata de Plátano
12	Construction of a water drainage ditch and sewer system	150	1	El Chaguite
13	Construction of two (2) water drainage ditches and the improvement of an access road to three (3) communities	1,300	3	Buena Vista, Retiro y Los Pozos
14	Expansion and improvement of a main road	550	1	Quebrada Grande
15	Reinforcement of the pipeline for a water system	598	1	Buena Vista
16	Roof repair for the "José Martí" school	56	1	Quebrada Grande
17	Improvement of an access road to the community	84	1	El Carrizal
18	Improvement of a main access road	150	1	El Plan
19	Micro irrigation system	10	1	Los Limones
20	Improvement of access roads and the main road itself	300	1	Liquidambos

	VILLA DE SAN FRANCISCO, F.M. (5)			
21	Repair to a water holding tank	250	1	La Meza
22	Reinforcement of a potable water system	205	1	El Hato
23	Improvement of sewer access and installation	250	1	La Meza
24	Improvement of main and internal roads	205	1	El Hato
25	Improvement of a drainage system	3000	1	Casco Urbano
	SAN JUAN DE FLORES, F. M. (6)			
26	Expansion and improvement of an access road	1,000	1	Urban sector
27	Improvement of an access road	239	1	Guacamaya
28	Improvement of an access road from the community and building of a shoal	252	1	Las Delicias
29	Improvement of main and internal roads	351	1	Nueva Esperanza
30	Improvement of an access road	252	1	El Zurzular
31	Improvement of a drainage system	1,000	1	Urban sector
	ALIANZA, VALLE (10)			
32	Delivery of a first aid box	95	1	Muruhuaca
33	Construction of nurseries and reforestation	148	1	San Jerónimo
34	Construction of nurseries and reforestation	290	1	Alto de Jesús
35	Construction of nurseries and reforestation	275	1	San Pedro Calero
36	Construction of nurseries and reforestation	421	1	Instituto de Secundaria
37	Installation of a micro irrigation system	421	1	Instituto de Secundaria
38	Preparation of 4 irrigation profiles	5	5	Alianza, Amapala, Nacaome, Aramecina, San Francisco de Coray
39	First aids course to members of the CODEM Health Committees	37	17	Communities of the Municipality of Alianza
40	Training on Local Risk Management to Mayors of the Choluteca Valley	60	--	The Municipalities of Valle and Choluteca
41	Reinforcement of a box bridge -Alto de Jesús	290	1	Alto de Jesús

	SECTOR INFORMAL URBANO (3)			
42	Construction of a rainwater drainage system	230	1	Col. Las Torres
43	Construction of a rainwater drainage system at Col. Flor del Campo	1,800	1	Col. Flor del Campo
44	Strengthening of the CODEM - MDC by drafting manuals and training facilitators	43	1	CODEM-MDC

Annex No. 13

List of schools served by MICAM – El Salvador

No.	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	SCHOOL
01	San Salvador	San Salvador	C. E. Caserio La Pedrera Col. Costa Rica
02			C. E. La Fortaleza (Comunidad Nuevo Israel) */
03			C. E. Juan Ramón Jiménez */
04			C. E. El Progreso, Col. La Fosa
05			C. E. Cantón San Cristóbal
06			C. E. José Mejía, Col. La Cima
07			C. E. República de Italia, Cantón El Carmen
08			C. E. Liga Panamericana, Col. Santa Clara
09			C. E. Comunidad Serpas
10			C. E. Católico Fé y Alegría **/
11			C. E. Católico Pablo VI **/
12			C. E. España
13		Mejicanos	C. E. República Oriental del Uruguay
14		Soyapango	C. E. Altos de Montecarmelo
15			C. E. El Progreso
16		San Marcos	C. E. Comunidad 10 de Octubre
17			C. E. Cantón Guadalupe
18		Ciudad Delgado	C. E. Cantón Milingo */
19			C. E. Cantón San Laureano
20			C. E. Colonia Los Alpes */
21		Cuscatancingo	C. E. Santa Rosa
22			C. E. Cantón Arenal (rural)
23			Complejo Educativo Tomás Cabrera */
24		Usulután	C. E. Cantón Las Salinas */
25			C. E. Cantón Los Desmontes */
26	Usulután	Jiquilisco	C. E. Prof. Dr. Efraín Jovel, Cón. Tierra Blanca *
27			C.E. Ramiro Martínez Pineda
28		San Francisco Javier	C. E. Cantón Jobal Hornos */
29		Santa Elena	C. E. "Héroes de Chapultepec" */
30		Tecapán	Complejo Educativo de Tecapán */

*/ These communities also received assistance through other components of the MICAM Program implemented by CHF International.

**/Schools proposed by the National Emergency Committee (COEN).

NOTE: Each school was selected in consultation with local government officials, COEN, and regional officials of the Ministry of Education



Success Stories

Mitigation Initiative for Communities and Municipalities MICAM

Success Story: Cantón El Ojuste, Department of Usulután, El Salvador

The "Mitigation Initiative for Communities and Municipalities" MICAM consisted of a regional program implemented by CHF International in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala that integrated the goals and objectives of the CAMI "Central America Mitigation Initiative Program" funded by OFDA/USAID.

The MICAM Program worked to: 1) Enhance local risk management capability in vulnerable areas; 2) Increase the capacity of schools located in high risk areas to prepare for disasters and risk management; 3) Stimulate dialogue between the governmental and private sectors in an effort to identify the most appropriate mechanisms for private sector participation in risk management; and 4) Strengthen the National Emergency Network.

CHF International El Salvador implemented MICAM in some of the most vulnerable communities in the country. Cantón El Ojuste located in the Usulután Department of eastern El Salvador represents one of the most at risk communities identified for the Program.

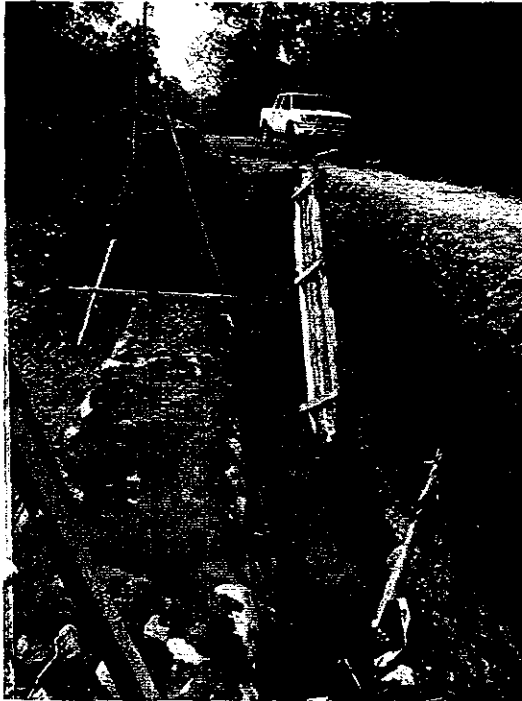
Families living in Cantón El Ojuste, Department of Usulután, participated in MICAM sponsored disaster preparedness training workshops. The workshops covered risk profiles, hazards and vulnerability identification, risk ranking, drafting of mitigation plans, disaster preparedness, organization of

local emergency committees, risk and resources maps, and emergency plans. As a result of the workshops, the members of the community requested support for the construction of a retention wall.

Balmore Bermudez, a community leader of El Ojuste, expressed his gratitude for the support in the construction of this mitigation project. Mr. Bermudez stated that now the families will have road access and can move from one community to another to sell their farm products. Moreover, with the retention wall, their economic future looks brighter than before.



Mitigation works in El Ojuste



Don Balmore Bermúdez (center) working in the construction of the retention wall



**Helping families through:
COMMUNITIES-HABITAT-FINANCE**

The MICAM Program focused on highlighting the importance of managing risks locally, within the most disaster vulnerable municipalities and communities where there is insufficient local capacity to reduce vulnerability and inadequate mechanisms to promote private participation in mitigation processes.

CHF International serves as a catalyst for long-lasting positive change in low- and moderate-income communities worldwide, helping to improve their housing, economic circumstances and environments. For more information on our international activities, see www.chfhq.org

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Mitigation Initiative for Communities and Municipalities MICAM

Success Story:

Risk mitigation for the community of El Hato, Villa San Francisco, Department of San Francisco Morazán, Honduras



Panoramic view from El Hato, Villa de San Francisco

The community of El Hato was founded in the year 1890 and is located in the shadow of El Capiro Mountain. El Hato is considered by its inhabitants to be "a vulnerable community".

El Capiro Mountain has been deforested and during the rainy season, rocks and tree trunks fall producing landslides. Additionally, a river stream runs through the village and during periods of heavy rain it has been known to pose a threat to the community. Villagers understand the risks that this river represents and that flooding can cause damage to their families, their personal belongings, their homes as well as basic services provided in the community.

Neighbors of the village say that during October 29-31, 1998 during Hurricane Mitch "strong rains fell in the community as in almost all the country, leaving many residents cut off from the outside world. On the night of October 31st, fear levels rose dramatically and many woke up at midnight thinking that the highest part of the mountain had collapsed. The waters of the nearby stream broke out of their course, prompting neighbors to make a futile attempt to control the rushing current by placing stones to fight back the water. The current proved too strong however, and they were pushed back and many parts of the area were subsequently flooded. Only a few days after the onslaught began three (3) houses were already damaged, and basic grain farms lost all their crops, vegetables, fruit trees and other trees that protected the water source. Some families left the community to look for refuge, while other families met in the school to pray to God for their safety...."

In response to the potential for disasters like Hurricane Mitch, through its MICAM Program financed by OFDA/USAID, CHF Honduras brought municipal authorities and local leaders together to identify and analyze the situation of vulnerability in El Hato regarding natural disasters. The leaders and other members of the community of El Hato participated in a process of preparation for disasters that CHF and the MICAM Program facilitated through local participatory methodologies. They became qualified in the methodology by means of several workshops where they studied, identified and analyzed possible threats, vulnerabilities and risks. In addition, they identified and prioritized mitigation measures in an effort to lower the risks. The MICAM team members in Honduras organized the Committee for Local Emergencies (CODEL) in El Hato, and helped the community members to prepare a Local Emergency Plan in addition to an Action Plan for Risk Mitigation.



Women from the community of El Hato at a training session

Two of the main mitigation needs identified by the community included the strengthening of the system that supplies the entire community with potable water and the improvement of the main road to the village. The CODEL led the MICAM process to its successful conclusion through all the stages of identification, prioritization, implementation and validation. Both men and women participated in the project, due to its all inclusive nature of benefiting the entire population of the community and its importance to the well being of all concerned.



Project: Strengthening of Water System

The President of the Patronatos (Local development committee), Mr. José de la Cruz Salgado, declared his contentment with CHF and the MICAM Program, because the community has learned much about disasters and CHF has helped them obtain a safer water supply system when they most needed it.

Moreover, the Mayor recognized that the contribution CHF has made through the Mitigation Initiative in Communities and Municipalities (MICAM) Program has been valuable not only due to its economic contributions but also as a result of direct preparation of the communities by MICAM Honduras team members, leaving them with emergency plans and greater knowledge and

concern for disasters. The Mayor feels these plans should be taken into account during the planning for future projects to be implemented in this and other communities throughout the municipality.



Mitigation Initiative for Communities and Municipalities MICAM

Success Story: True Leadership

Prados de Linda Vista Settlement, Villa Nueva, Guatemala

Three women from the Prados de Linda Vista settlement in Villa Nueva, Guatemala played a vital role in the successful implementation of a mitigation project identified and prioritized by the community to lower risks to residents and neighbors. Without the support provided by Lety, Maribel and Aura for the OFDA/USAID funded Mitigation Initiative for Communities and Municipalities (MICAM) Program implemented by CHF International in their marginal Guatemala City settlement it is highly doubtful their community would have ever benefited from the development funds earmarked to improve living conditions in their highly risk prone neighborhood.

The CHF Guatemalan based MICAM team began work in Prados de Linda Vista through close coordination with the National Emergency Management Agency in Guatemala, CONRED by forming a COLRED or local emergency management agency whose mission is to educate community members regarding the threats and vulnerabilities that affect the settlement in which they live and to seek ways to maintain adequate preparedness levels to confront a potential future disaster that most surely will one day affect local inhabitants. The first phase of MICAM's work consisted of direct trainings administered to COLRED members who in turn began to function as trainers in disaster preparation themselves in an effort to reach even greater numbers of settlement residents with the important, potentially life saving information provided.

Following the trainings, the MICAM team led the process to elaborate mitigation plans for disaster wherein mitigation infrastructure projects were identified to be carried out through community involvement with additional support coming from municipal offices and a small seed fund provided by CHF through MICAM. Many of these projects focused on the reduction of the affects from mudslides that can cause severe damage to the housing and service infrastructure during the rainy season in Guatemala.

During the project planning and implementation phases residents from the various sectors into which the settlement has been divided, consistently participated in the effort to complete the work that they themselves had prioritized for their community. However, as the work advanced and local unskilled labor was required from all residents whether they paid a laborer to do the work for them or they performed the tasks themselves,

frictions began to surface among neighborhood residents over those that had not adequately participated in the effort. Accusations of corruption were leveled against the members of the COLRED and its president who had been charged with the task of collecting from every household if they did not provide labor or pay for a laborer themselves. Falsely accused and lacking sufficient motivation, members of the COLRED decided to abandon their functions at the most important juncture of the construction project.

It was at this point that Lety, the wife of the president of the COLRED stepped in and took charge of the situation not because she was asked to do it, but because she felt it was the most appropriate moment to help rescue the potential benefits this mitigation project would bring to her community. Moreover her efforts were purely selfless since Lety's house fortunately for her family, is located out of harms way in a low risk area of the settlement. Lety who had stood by to support her husband throughout the process of MICAM, passively observing and analyzing the situation, took over the leadership of the project at the precise moment that she was needed most. She immediately began the effort to motivate others, supervise the construction workers, convoke meetings and promote the work being conducted by CHF in her community. She also motivated other women to become involved and at the same time worked to convince her husband that it was still worth the effort to continue his involvement in the project. Lety's leadership skills were not given as a mere effort to fill a vacuum that her husband had left but in a positive and proactive manner to solve a problem by motivating those around her to act for the benefit of themselves and their entire community.

Lety's example in turn, motivated Maribel and Aura, who had participated in the MICAM training workshops but had not really become profoundly involved until Lety took over the initiative. They decided to take charge of the process to complete the mitigation project by helping Lety to convoke neighborhood meetings, and conduct house to house visits to collect contributions to pay for the unskilled labor. These women discovered an innate leadership ability to direct, motivate and organize a community-wide effort outside of their traditional role as housewives and helped save an important development effort for their neighbors and families in the process.

These three women have a lot in common. They share the same reality. Hidden from formal leadership processes, they appeared spontaneously and through their own initiative. No one assigned them this responsibility. Nobody appointed them. Nobody voted for them but they were successful. They were able to obtain positive results which will go along way toward personal development and building self esteem to act on future efforts for community improvement.

Lety, Maribel, and Aura developed a new paradigm of leadership in their community, totally different from the traditional, formal and mainly male oriented model. And at the same time they helped the MICAM Guatemala team and their own community to reduce real risks and vulnerabilities faced by the majority of the residents in The Prados de Linda Vista settlement of Guatemala City, Guatemala.

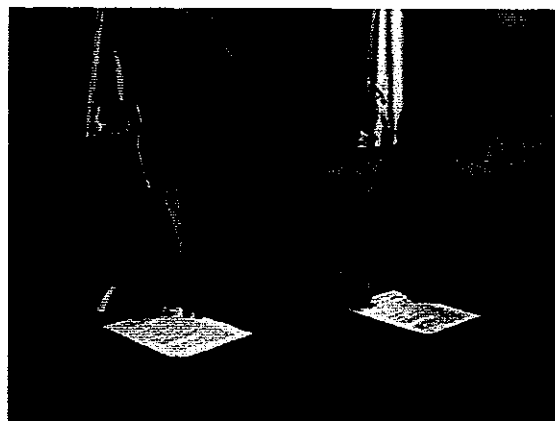


Photos

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Agreement signing ceremony between
the Ministry of Education and
CHF International

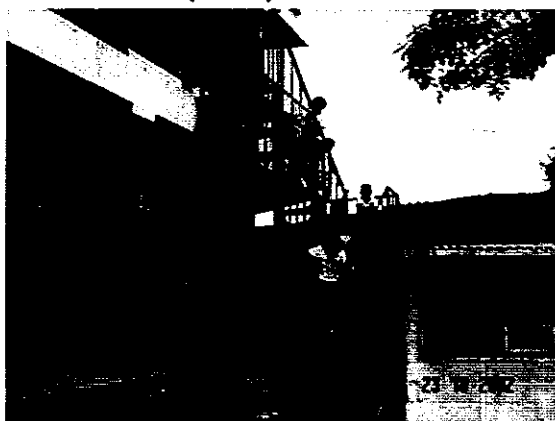


Agreement signing ceremony between
Servicio Nacional de Estudios
Territoriales (SNET) and CHF International

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Local Emergency Committee in the
Municipality of San Lorenzo,
San Vicente



Construction of emergency stairs
in the Nueva Israel School,
Municipality of San Salvador



Emergency drill and first aid training in
Soyapango School, San Salvador

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Before



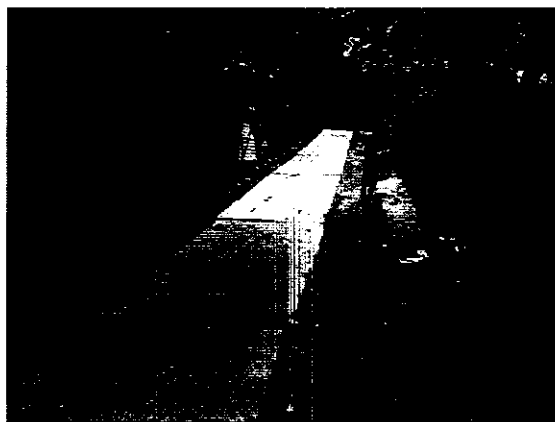
After

Protection Works in the Milingo Municipality School of Ciudad Delgado, San Salvador

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Before



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Cleaning and construction of a gutter in Colonia Saprissa,
Municipality of Ciudad Delgado, San Salvador

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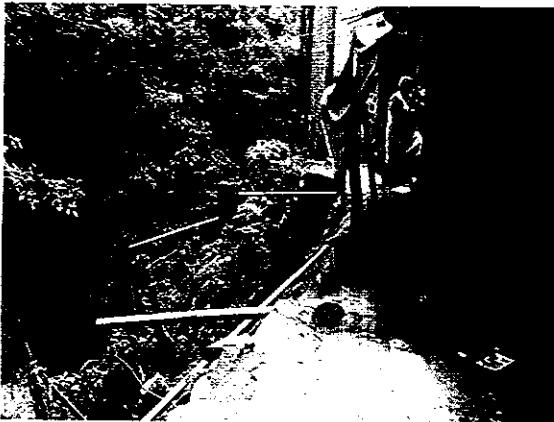
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Protection rail along access road in Caserío Los Cubías,
Municipality of San Lorenzo, San Vicente

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Protection wall along the access to Las Lajas Community, San Salvador

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Construction of a drainage gutter along Pasaje Gavidia, San Salvador

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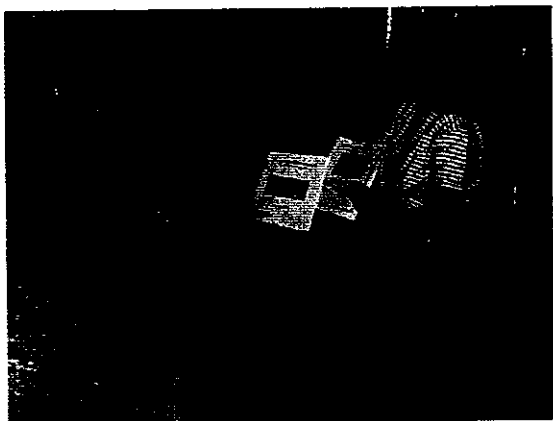
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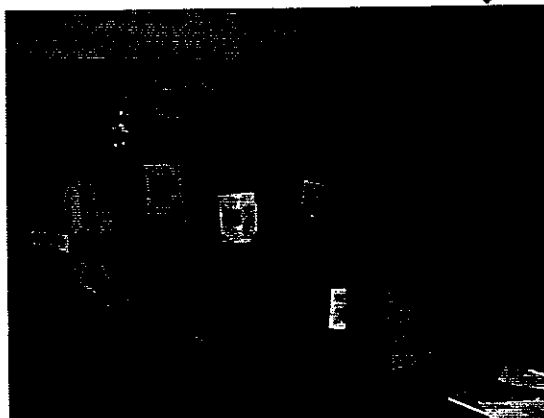
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Construction of a gabion type wall to protect slope in Cantón Joya Ancha Abajo,
Municipality of Santa Elena, Usulután

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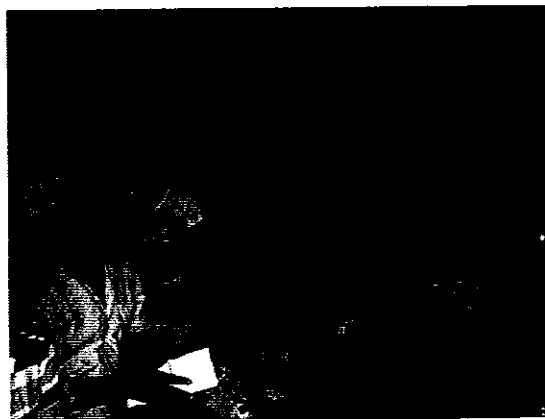


Delivery of Emergency and Action Plans for local development and risk mitigation



Local Emergency Committees with their emergency action plans

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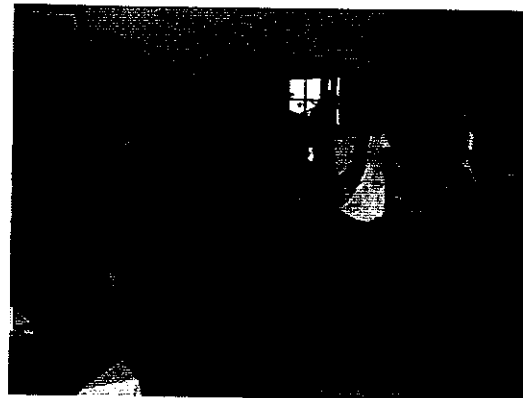


CODEL of Muruhuaca Community, Department of Valle

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Disaster preparedness training
workshops in Schools
Municipality of Gualaco, Olancho

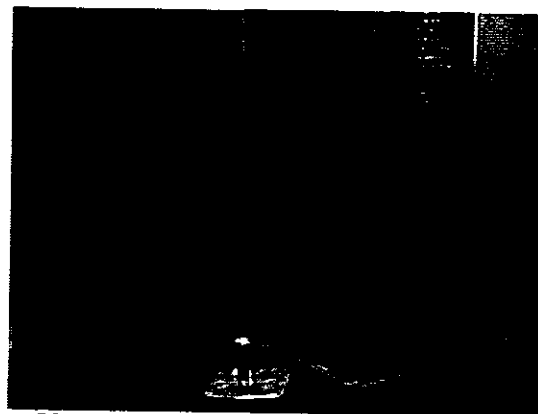


First Aid Training Workshops with the
support of Honduras Red Cross
Municipality of Nacaome

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Risk mitigation workshop to municipal
actors of the Departments of Valle and
Choluteca



Signature of Cooperative Agreement
between the Municipality and CHF
Tegucigalpa, D.C.



Training workshops to CODEM-MDC



Honduras

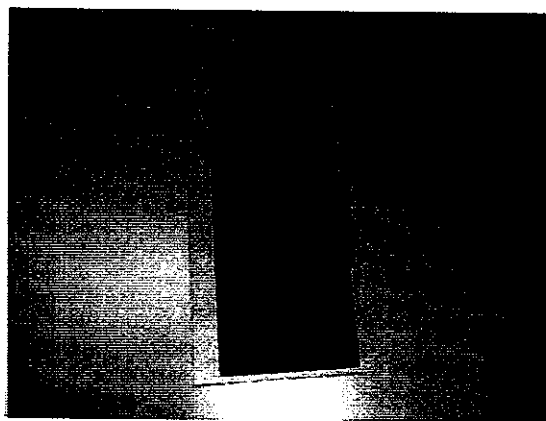
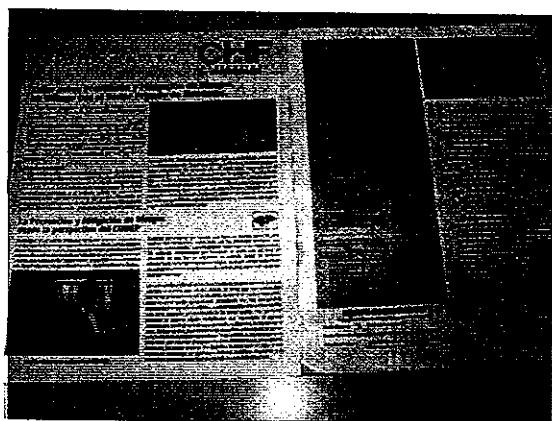


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Risk Mitigation Workshop with the private sector, Honduras

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August 29, 2002 Newspaper article covering the private sector workshop



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Repair of access road to Community Los Pozos and El Retiro,
Municipality of Moroceli

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Forest plague control in Community
Hoya Grande, Municipality of Moroceli



Construction of nurseries for the
reforestation in communities of the
Municipality of Alianza



Honduras



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Repair of access stairs and
rainwater drainage in Las Torres
de Comayagüela Community



Construction of rainwater drainage in
Barrio Esquipulas, Municipality of La
Villa de San Antonio

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Micro-irrigation system in the
Polivalente Institute, Municipality of
Alianza, Valle



Gabion in Los Mangos Community,
Municipality of Villa de San Antonio,
Comayagua



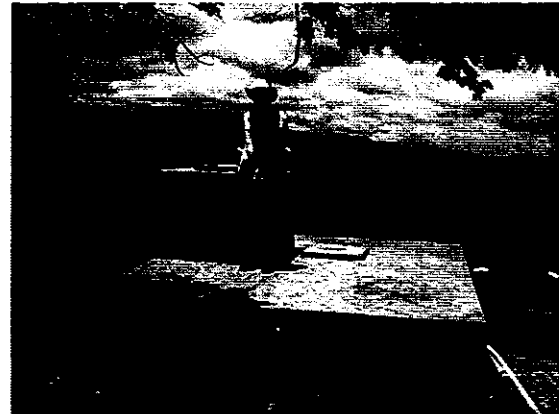
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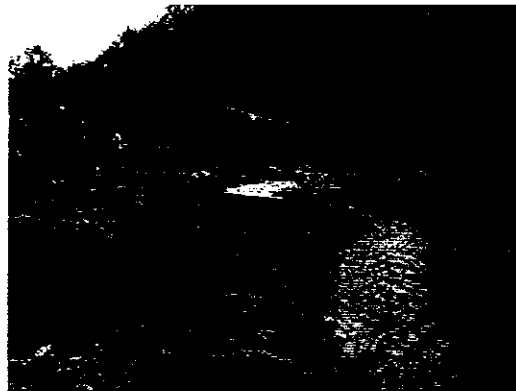


Access road improvement in El Plan Community, Municipality of Moroceli, El Paraíso



Repair of water supply tank in La Meza Community, Municipality of Villa de San Francisco, F.M.

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Access road improvement in the communities of Buena, Los Pozos and El Retiro, Municipality of Moroceli

Access road- Community
El Salmista de David, Tierra Nueva, Chinautla
Before



Access road- Community
El Salmista de David, Tierra Nueva, Chinautla
After



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Guatemala



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Access road- Community
El Salmista de David, Tierra Nueva, Chinautla



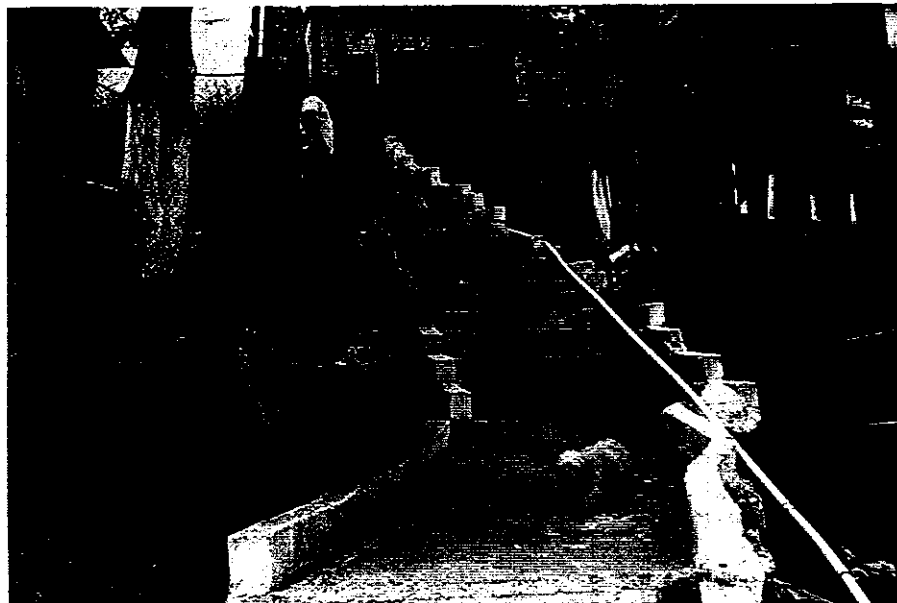
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Access road- Community
Encinitos, Tierra Nueva, Chinautla
Before



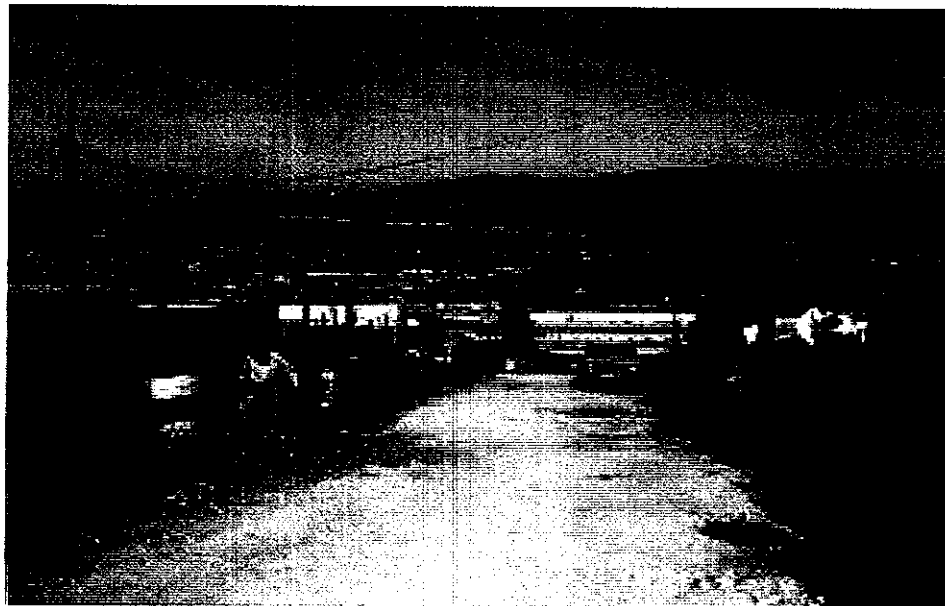
Access road- Community
Encinitos, Tierra Nueva, Chinautla
After



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Community Prados de Linda Vista, Villa Nueva
Before



Rainwater Drainage Community Prados de Linda
Vista, Villa Nueva
After

Community Prados de Linda Vista, Villa Nueva



Newspaper Articles

INUNDACIÓN

119

instituciones
están ubicadas en
zonas de
inundación.

DESPLAZAMIENTO

279

centros de estudio
públicos están en
áreas de
desplazamiento.

ALTO RIESGO

400

escuelas públicas
están ubicadas en
zonas de alto
riesgo.

400 escuelas aún en zonas de alto riesgo



Foto de LA PRENSA, por CARLOS GONZÁLEZ.

FIRMAN CONVENIO. La ministra de Educación, Evelyn Jacir de Lovo, y el director de CHF Internacional para el Salvador, Peter Loach, firman un convenio para disminuir riesgos en escuelas.

WENDY RAMOS

SOCIAL GRÁFICA COM.SV

Aproximadamente 400 centros educativos públicos aún corren el riesgo de ser afectados por un desastre natural, informó ayer la ministra de Educación, Evelyn Jacir de Lovo.

De esas escuelas, 119 están ubicadas en zonas de inundación y 279 en zonas de deslizamientos.

Jacir de Lovo reveló la cifra tras firmar un convenio de cooperación con una organización no gubernamental que desarrollará planes de prevención y mitigación en al menos 70 centros escolares de San Salvador y Usulután.

La Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), organización a cargo del proyecto, brindará asistencia técnica en cada una de las instituciones con el fin de mejorar los planes de emergencia escolar a corto y mediano plazos.

La ministra recordó a las autori-

dades de las 5 mil escuelas oficiales que es obligación de todas contar con un plan de emergencia, así como practicarlo en la comunidad.

Fortalecen programas

Un total de 800 alumnos de los centros escolares Cantón Garita Palmera, de Ahuachapán, y Dr. Manuel Quijano Hernández, de San Miguel, será beneficiado con laboratorios de computación y capacitación técnica.

Ayer, la titular del ramo y representantes de la organización Visión Mundial firmaron un convenio de cooperación.

"De esta manera se brindará a los niños y las niñas el acceso a la información y a un espacio innovador de la expresión", dijo De Lovo.

La ayuda se suma al proyecto de Centros de Recursos y Aprendizajes (CRA), cuyo objetivo es introducir las tecnologías educativas en los planes de estudio.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras

DIARIO LA TRIBUNA

12 DE OCTUBRE DEL 2002

Preparan a colonias Las Torres y Flor del Campo ante desastres

Las colonias Las Torres y Flor del Campo, en Comayagüela, a partir de ayer cuentan con un marco formal que les ayudará a contar con mayor capacidad de resistencia ante los desastres naturales, salvar vidas humanas y permitir a las autoridades locales y a la población tomar medidas preventivas para minimizar daños causados por fenómenos naturales.

El Convenio de Cooperación fue firmado ayer por el alcalde capitalino, Miguel Rodrigo Pastor y Brian Husley, director adjunto de Comunidad Hábitat Finanzas Internacional, que viene a contribuir con la municipalidad en casos de desastres naturales.

Estas dos zonas son consideradas unas de las más vulnerables a los fenómenos naturales y sociales.

Entre las actividades principales que se desarrollarán figuran: Legitimar los procesos ejecutados y los productos obtenidos por CHF INTERNACIONAL, acompañar las acciones de mitigación en coordinación con los demás sectores y las comunidades participantes.

Promover la aplicación de medidas de prevención y mitigación de riesgo como actividades del proceso de desarrollo del municipio así como brindar en

cada colonia una serie de talleres de capacitación comunitaria dirigidos a líderes comunitarios, miembros de los patronatos y miembros de los Comités de Emergencia Locales (CODEL).

Asimismo organizar los CODEL de las colonias en mención, tomando como base las organizaciones de patronatos existentes y facilitar el proceso de elaboración de planes de emergencia local, siguiendo los criterios sugeridos por COPECO y la elaboración de planes de acción para el desarrollo local con enfoque en mitigación de riesgos, aplicando metodologías activas. Los compromisos son obtener fondos y asistencia técnica dentro o fuera de Honduras, así como de instituciones públicas y privadas, además se compromete a facilitar la logística necesaria para la implementación de proceso de ejecución de las actividades de prevención, mitigación y preparación en las colonias beneficiarias antes señaladas.

La alcaldía a su vez se compromete a participar activamente del proceso y fortalecimiento de la capacidad comunitaria de las colonias Las Torres y la Flor del Campo y legitimar las organizaciones de manejo de emergencias promovidas por CHF INTERNACIONAL en las colonias antes mencionadas. (RPAM).



El alcalde Miguel Pastor y Brian Husley, luego de comprometerse a ayudar a los habitantes de estas colonias.

Editorial

Empresarios y Medio Ambiente

El Programa CHF Internacional que desde hace varios años esta apoyando a Honduras en desarrollo de las comunidades logro reunir recientemente en Tegucigalpa a representantes de la Banca, Seguros, Industria, Comercio Ganaderos, y Agricultores entre otros, en un Taller sobre Prevención y Mitigación de Riesgos, lo que permitió saber que están pensando los empresarios sobre el desarrollo sostenible

La Empresa Privada hondureña cuestionada historicamente por su cultura timorata, cobarde e inconciente comienza a dar sintomas de cambio, al expresar en este taller su interés por llegar a tener empresas no contaminantes del medio ambiente.

Siempre ha sido a los campesinos y a los más débiles a los que se ha culpado como actores principales del deterioro ambiental, sin que a la empresa privada se le haya atribuido responsabilidad alguna, aún sabiendo que muchas por no decir la mayoría de las grandes empresas y fábricas hondureñas son las mayores contaminantes del ambiente.

El cooptamiento del Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada en la realización de este taller, es de antemano una evidencia del nuevo rol que los empresarios han optado por seguir para reducir la destrucción del medio ambiente y tomar todas las medidas necesarias para evitar riesgos y desastres.

Los fenómenos naturales se presentan cada vez con mayor frecuencia y en magnitudes insospechables, las pérdidas heredadas en nuestro país por estos eventos destructivos son enormes. Unas que se pueden valorar monetariamente (pérdidas materiales y económicas) y otras que no se pueden valorar en estos términos (las pérdidas de vidas humanas) y el estancamiento y, por qué no, el retroceso de nuestra sociedad se vuelve inminente.

La indiferencia no puede tener cabida en esta realidad, todos los actores y sectores de la sociedad deben estar involucrados, ya que los fenómenos cuando llegan a provocar desastres, no son excluyentes afectan a muchos directa o indirectamente, a unos más que a otros y, ante esta realidad todos somos responsables puesto que por un lado la sociedad misma ha construido su propia vulnerabilidad y por otro ha habido ausencia de medidas de eliminación o disminución de las vulnerabilidades creadas o no. La empresa privada no es la excepción.

En este sentido, la empresa privada no solo puede o debe aportar recursos de los que pueda disponer para acciones enfocadas a este aspecto, sino que debe asegurarse de aplicar los criterios de prevención y seguridad requeridos y manejables en sus inversiones, tanto hacia adentro como hacia su entorno, pero además aportar su gran potencial creativo y dinámico para promover cambios en la conducta humana y fomentar la cultura de la prevención de nuestra sociedad desde el quehacer de su propia empresa.

Con mucha alegría sabemos que en este taller fueron los empresarios quienes basicamente propusieron que la empresa privada promueva y aplique acciones hacia la protección del ambiente y de las cuencas hidrográficas, cumplir las leyes, aplicar medidas, promover tecnologías amigables con el entorno natural, y hacer alianzas con COPECO, para implementar planes y estrategias de contingencia, evidenciando también su conciencia al problema de la vulnerabilidad y los riesgos. ♦